COLLEGE CHANGES AND PROGRESS.

EXERCISES OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT WIL-LIAMS-CONDITION OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY-The exercises of Commencement week are now in progress at Williams College. Satisfaction is expressed by the faculty and friends of the

institution with the work of the year, and extensive improvements have been made in Williamstown, the seat of the college. Class day exercises at Syracuse University were given up on account of differences among the seniors. The alumni have adopted resolutions protesting against the dismissal of Professor Winchell on account of the expression of opinion.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH YEAR AT WILLIAMS. GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE-HAZING-THE GRADUATING CLASS - STATISTICS - ALUMNI OF DISTINCTION WHO HAVE DIED-THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. | WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 1.—The commencement week at Williams College, for the eighty-fourth year of the institution, began Saturday. The past year has been very satisfactory in all respects. Financially the college is just \$30,000 better off than it was one year ago. There have been no losses during the year, and the gifts have amounted to the above-named sum. A subscription was started at the beginning of the year under the direction of the president, but, although he met with fair success, and raised \$20,000, owing to the hard times it was thought advisable to drop the subject for the present. The other \$10,000 was given by Edward Clark, of the class of 1831, who has given notice that he will send a check for that amount next

The year has been entirely free from "rushea" hazing of any kind. There has been only one case of difficulty between the faculty and students, and that was very slight, notwithstanding the exaggerated reports that went abroad. One of the juniors was suspended, and his class, thinking it was done without sufficient reason, escorted him to the depot. Those who joined the escort were reprimanded by the faculty, and there the matter dropped. Several papers gave remarkable accounts of what happened afterward, which were quite as new to the students here as to other people. There has been the very best of feeling between the two lower classes, and every effort of the fun-loving juniors and seniors to get them into scrapes has fulled of success.

The whole number of students is 204, of whom sixty-

ven belong to the freshman class. There have been no changes in the faculty during the year, except the one caused at its beginning by the death of Professor Tenney. His place has been filled by President Chadprofessor in natural history. Probably President Chadsourne will continue to fill the chair for next year with what help he can secure. The president considers the what help he can seeme. The president considers the outlook for the coming year very favorable indeed. There are to be no changes made in the requirements for entrance, except that better work will be required. The college dormitories and recitation-rooms are calculated college dormitories and reclamatorious are the intention for four classes of about fifty men each, and the intention is to keep the classes down to near that number by requiring better and better work of those who remain. The next class, judging from pre-nt appearances, will The next class, indiging from pre-but appearances, will not be above the average in number, if it reaches it. Balloting has been going on for some time for a new trustee in the place of Dr. Dimmeek, deceased. The vote, so far, gives pretty sure indications that D. L. Boardman, esq., of Troy, N. Y., will be elected.
Williamstown, the seat of the college, has been much improved during the past year, and bide fair within the

next to become beyond dispute what it has been called for some time by many, "The model village of America." wide as at least four ordinary village streets, and was have been taken down, and through the combined efforts of the college authorities and the village improvement association, and by the liberality of Cyrus W. Field, the streets and grounds have been beautifully graded, and the whole village is one continuous shady park. Add quiet drives over well-made roads, and it is prepared t not be called the model village. Many people in New-York and other cities have learned of its attractions, and it is fast becoming a popular Summer resort—but it has not been considered such long enough yet to lose its

The Class of '78 numbers forty-four, of whom thirty nine are full course men. The class started out with fifty-three men, and altogether has had airty-eight dif-ferent members. It is pronounced by the president and professors to be one of the best classes that have gradu-ated for some time. The average scholarship is alread of any class for at least sixtoen years. The average man is twenty-two years, seven months and twenty-five days old, 5 feet 8.3 inches high, and has a weight of 147 pounds. The oldest man is twenty-eight years and twenty-three days old, and the youngest is nineteen years, three months and six days. The valedictorian is twenty-one years, four months and twenty-three days old, and the salutatorian is twenty years, eight months the class is twenty one years, eight months and twenty five days. The tallest man is 6 feet 2, and the shortest 5 feet 3 inches. The heaviest man weighs 190 pounds and the lightest 124. Eleven of the class expect to go into business, eight ministry, six medicine, six teaching, four law and nine undecided. Eighteen are from New-York State and ten are from Massachusetts, while the rest come one and two from a State. One was born in Ceylon and one in England. while the rest come one and two from a State. One was born in Ceylon and one in England. In polities, 29 are Republicans, 5 are Independents, 2 are Democrats, and the rest have various little quirks of their own. In religious preferences, 18 are Cengregational, 10 Presbyterian, 6 Episcopalians, 2 Methodists, 1 is Baptist, 1 Datch Reformed, 1 Reformed Profestant, 1 Israelite, one undeedded, and two have no preference at all. Twenty-four believe in free trade, and the rest, with the exception of one who is "on the fence," believe in some form of protection. Sixteen are regular smokers, 10 others occasionally induge, 3 have reformed, and 15 are non-smokers. Twenty-sevential earlier societies, and 22 belong to the two literary societies of the college. Saturday, the preliminary intercollegiate literary contest took place. The programme was 18 follows: "The Scotch Covenanters," H. R. Fistcher, "79, Granby, Massa; "Rienzi," E. A. Kung, "78, Troy, N. Y.; "The Prophet Jeremiah," R. E. Jones, "79, Washington, D. C.; Music, W. S. Pratt, "78, Williamstown, Massa; "Hamlet," A. G. Canfield, "78, Manchester, Vt.; "Hamlet," A. H. Trick, "79, Chicaco, Ill: "The Prophet Jeremiah," R. E. Jones, "79, Washington, D. C.; Music, W. S. Pratt, "78, Chicaco, Ill: "The Prophet Jeremiah," R. E. Sones, "79, Washington, Howe Pajie, "78, Rushville, Ill.

Yesterday the exercises were as follows: Address to the Mills Young Mens' Coristian Association at half-past 10 a. m., by the Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., New-York; baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class, by Pressinent Chadbourne, at 2 o'clock p. m., Propessor Petry to preside.

To-day there were no exercises until 7:30 p. m., when

Chapel at half-past 7 o'clock p. m., Professor Perry to preside.

To-day there were no exercises until 7:30 p. m., when an able uddreas before the Adelphie Union was delivered by the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York.

Tuesday is alumni and class-day. At 9 o'clock a. m. there will be a meeting of the Sockety of Alumni in the College Chapel; D. L. Boardman, class of '44, president. At 2 o'clock p. m. the class-day exercises will begin at the Congregational Church. There will be requients of the classes of '28, '38, '48, '53, '58, '73 and '75. On Tuesday, also, the class of '79 will present to the college a memorial window in honor of the late Professor Tenney. The presentation speech will be leade by A. H. Trick, '79, Chicago, Ill. In the evening will be the president's reception of the "Williams Century," at 6o'clock. The prize relational exhibition, by members of the sophomore and junior classes will begin at 7:30 o'clock. The prize relational exhibition, by members of the Sophomore and junior classes will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

The promenado concert will be in Goodrich Hall, at 9 o'clock.

On Wednesday the commencement exercises begin at 10 o'clock, and immediately after these the trustees, graduates and invited quests will dine in Goodrich Hall. In the evening will be the precident's reception from 8 to 11. On Thursday night the graduating class have their class supper at the Sand Spring Hotel.

The Phi Beta Kappa appointments were given out last night, and are: A. G. Canfield, R. B. McCleuon, C. P. Mills, Howe Paige, C. M. Piatt, o' 78, and G. A. Bruce, C. A. Fiske and H. P. Perkins, of '79

The necrology list for 1877-78 has been prepared by the college historian, Calvin Durfee, D. D. The list is sumiler than usual, only materies: last year it was thirty. It contains, however, a proportionately larger number of notable names. William C. Riyant, Frofessor Orton, and the Rey. J. E. Wootbridge and Abner Forbes are counted among the best scholars and teachers; and the Rev. Mr. Wilder among the most self-denying and successful missionaries.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

WILLIAMSTON, Mass., July 2 .- At the alumni meeting this morning, Marshall Wilcox, class of 1844, Pittsfield, was elected president; Rufus D. Woods, class of 1840, Enfield, vice-president; Professor John L. T.

an honorary alumnus, and acknowledged the honor in an eloquent address.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY. PROGRESS OF THE COLLEGE DURING THE YEAR NOW ENDED-WHY THERE WAS NO CLASS DAY-

ALUMNI MEETING AND WHAT IT HAD TO SAY ABOUT PROFESSOR WINCHELL. IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] STRACUSE, June 28.—The success attained in the seventh year of the Syracuse University is very gratifying to its officers and the hosts of friends which

it has in this section. The depressed condition of the financial world has affected this university to some extent, as it has all institutions of learning in the land. The number of students in the Freshman class has not been seriously diminished; there being at present thirty-four in the College of Liberal Arts. This is con sidered a very favorable showing as compared with former years. The number of graduates in the Academic department tiffs year was twenty-three, against twentytwo in '77, twenty-nine in '76, and twenty-one in '75 The work done in this department, which is the mais college, has been thorough and systematic, while the examinations have been searching and severe. Among lishment of a course in Civil Engineering, and the starting of the College of Music. The Civil Engineering course has attracted nearly a score of Brazilian stu-dents, who express themselves as highly ment of the College of Music, one year ago, was attended with great anxiety on the part of

remarkable and far beyond the expectations of any one.

The class day exercises, which were to have been held on the Campus Monday afternoon, did not take place, owing to unformate differences which arose some time since between the anti-secret and non-seelety men on one side, and the secret seeletics on the other. A programme was arranged several months since which excluded one of the societies. The appointments on this programme were not satisfactory to many in the class, and after several exhibitions of college politics, a compromise was arranged and other appointments were made, which seemed to be satisfactory. At a meeting of the class, held a fortnight since, the differences were again revived and the result is that there was no "class day."

day."

The meeting of the Alumni Association, held on the field of the Hall of Lauguage, was largely attended. The Rev. J. Alabaster, A. M., of Aubran, president of the association, occupied the chair. A long discussion grose over a motion to appoint a committee to report a series of resolutions expressive of the feeling of the association upon the discussion of Professor Alexander Winchell from ing against the dismissal of Dr. Whochen, for the expres-sion of opinion, were passed by a large majority. Pro-fessor James H. Hoose, Principal of the State Normal School at Cortland, was elected trustee by the Associa-tion. Steps were taken to raise an alumni endowment of \$40,800, and committees were appointed for that pur-

The New-York Seminary for Kindergarten Teachers held its annual commencement Monday. On exhibition in the balls of the institution were specimens of mat-weaving, paper-folding, designing, perforating and modelling in clay. The exercises included vocal and instrumental music and addresses. Mrs. M. Kraus-Boolte addressed the assembly of friends and guests, dwelling specially upon the superiority of the 'new education.' Papers on special subjects were read by Isabella G. Meredith, Anna A. Bowling, Sarals Fuller, Anna M. Paimer, Fannie A. Bowling, Sarals Fuller, Anna M. Paimer, Fannie A. Bowesteel, Ada C. Barnard, Eanna Colic, Jenuie Bolwell, Helena L. Davis, Sarah Hartwell, Minnie L. McKay and Anna Reeves. The closing address was made by Professor John Kraus, who accompanied his renarks with the presentation of diplomas to the following graduates: Ada C. Barnard, Mary Boyle, Jennie Bolwell, Funie Bodwell, Fannie Bohesteel, Emma Cohn, Marian Dancecel, Helena Davis, Sarah Faller, Sarah Hartwell, Emily McKay, Minnie McKay, Sarake H. Magonigle, Isabella G. Meredith, Anna Reeves, Emma Robertson, Anna Rowling, Anna Schliepsteid, Marie L. Sheldon, Florence Saerwood, T. W. A. Walker, Grammer School No. 62 held its closing exercises Monday afternoon. Five young women and three your men appeared in recitations, solos and declausations. Miss Taylor, spoke the valedetory. Diplomas were awarded to the following graduates: Lilian E. Taylor, Mary E. Oiney, Mary M. Dodin, Caspar J. Hake, Francis Malaui, and William J. Hogs. and modelling in clay. The exercises included vocal and

COMMENCEMENT NOTES.

The annual commencement of Davidson Col-

regarded as the most satisfactory the college ever had. The anniversary of Maplewood Institute, at Pittsfield, Mass., was held last Wednesday evening. The Rev. E. G. Selden, of Manchester, N. H., delivered the address. Five pupils were graduated.

The thirty-fourth annual commencement of

the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, held last week, was unusually interesting, inasmuch as the year has been the most successful in the bistory of the university. Six hundred and twelve students have been in attendance. The graduating class numbered thirty-six. Professors Prosser, Brockway and Graham been in attendance. The gravity of the history and Graham have already left for Euprope, the former to spend a year, the others the Summer vacation. Professor Neison will have charge of a scientific exentsion up the Northstein lakes. A few changes have be in made in the facult. Mrs. Others, formerly vocalist at St. Luke's M. E. Caurch, Brooklyn, has been elected instructor of vocal music. Professor Parker, of Washington, D. C., organist of the Metroped tan Church, takes the place of Professor Parker of Washington, D. C., organist of the Metroped tan Church, takes the place of Professor Short presented his resignation to the Board. He will spend the year in study and in preparing the manuscript of a work on American archaeology.

The Hon, Clarkson N. Potter sent from Washington to the convened trustees of Union College resolutions regarding the decease of Judge W. F. Allen,

resolutions regarding the decease of Judge W. F. Allen, his late colleague in the Board. The resolutions, which

his late colleague in the Board. The resolutions, which were adopted, road as follows:

Resolved, That, as one of the oldest and most eminent of the alumnit of this institution, Judge Allen, by his blamelers, useful and distinguished life, has long shed lister on his Alina Mater. As a trustee, his practical wisdom and his devotion to her interests, even anid his grave caree as Controller of our State and as Justice of its highest Court, made him one of the most valuable members of this isolard and of its committees. It will indeed be difficult to supply his now vacant place. The Board cannot permit this devoted alumnus, this distinguished jurist and haver, this eminent cifizen and Christian gentleman, to pass from among them without recording their high estimate of his virtues, his sublities and his services, and their heartfelt regret at the great loss this university has sustained in his death.

At the commencement exercises of the Medi-

At the commencement exercises of the Medical Department of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, June 28, the following award of prizes was made: Honor men, James Conland, Nathan-iel C. B. Haviland, William H. Kirke, Howard P. Miller, William G. Robinson. The first faculty prize (#50) for general proficiency in examination was given to for general proficiency in examination was given to Nathaniel C. B. Haviland, of Danville, Vt.; the second (\$25), to James Conland, of Vermont. The prize for the test thesis (\$50) was also awarded to Nathaniel C. B. Haviland; with honorable mention of the theses of Frank K. Ainsworth and Wesley E. Brown. The valedictory was delivered by Henry M. James, of the graduating class. An interesting relature of the evening was the address by William Darling, M. D., F. R. C. S., workessor of auntomy in the university. At the conclusion of the exercises a banquet was apread at the Van Ness House, and brought to a close the most interesting commencement that the Medical College has ever known. Owing to the building of the Fletcher Hospital bere and other causes, the college has received large additions to its number of students, and is generally in a flourishing condition.

Under the management of the Rev. J. R. Thompson, its president, who is also probably the

Thompson, its president, who is also probably the youngest university president in America, being twenty-seven years old, the University of West Virginia, at Morgantown, during the year has received a fresh impetus. Students from all parts of West Virginia, and from ad-Students from all parts of West Virginia, and from adjoining States, have attended it in larger numbers than
ever before. Its students now humber 118. The baccalaurente was delivered on the 23d of June, by the
president, who claimed that the large majority of great
literary, scientific and military men had achieved their
fame before they were forty years old. On Monday
evening, the 23th, was held the annual Regents' prize
contest. A. J. Elliott was the successful one of seven
contostants for prize in declamation. B. 8, Morgan read
the successful prize essay. On Wednesday morning the
Alumni held their annual meeding. In the evening took
place the reunion of the Chass of 73, thirteen in number.
On Wednesday evening the Rev. J. B. Deckey delivered
the address before the literary societies. Thursday was
Commonwement Day. There were six graduates.

Among the pleasant reminisceptics at the late

Among the pleasant reminiscences at the late Among the pleasant reminiscences at the late semi-centennial commandement of Kenyon College were the distinguished men, now living, whom it had the honor of graduating. Of this number are President Hayes, Senators Stanley Matthews and David Davis. Of its honof 1840, Enfield, vice-president; Professor John L. T. Philipps, class of 1847, secretary. For alumni trustee, the Hon. D. L. Boardwan was elected. Edward Clark, class of 1831, of Boston, was declared nominee as alumni trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Diamock, class of 1855.

The financial report showed the invested funds to be \$294,000, yielding as income of \$19,000. Total receipts, \$49,000; expenditures, \$51,000. Subscriptions received during the past year, \$29,000, including \$10,000 from Edward Clark, class of 1850, 450,000; expenditures, \$51,000. Subscriptions received during the past year, \$29,000, including \$10,000 from Edward Clark, class of 1854, of Boston.

A beautiful memorial window placed in the chapel in honor of the late Sauborn Tenney, professor of natural history, Williams College, was presented to the alumni during the year: George H. Ely, class of 1848, Dayton, Ohio; Dudley Field, class of 1850, New-Yarz, Irving Magee, class of 1857, Albany, N. Y.; Washington Gladden, class of 1859, Springfield; A. Lawrence Hopkins, class of 1863, Chlearo.

President Potter, of Union College, was elected.

MR. POTTER'S COMMITTEE.

E. L. WEBBER IN A "BAD POSITION." HE DENIES FORMER STATEMENTS-CAPTAIN JENES DENIES HAVING SIGNED THE AFFIDAVIT SHOWN IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Captain Jenks testified before the Potter Committee yesterday that he did not sign the affida-vit produced before the Sub-Committee New-Orleans, Anderson contradicted him. E. L. Webber read a statement about political matters in Louisiana, and contradicted the statements be has beretofore made in published letters. He begged the committee not to read one of his letters, because it would place him in "a bad position." It was read. He gave a new theory of his brother's death, and claimed that it was not due to political camity.

WEBBER'S CURIOUS TESTIMONY. JENES AND ANDERSON CONTRADICT EACH OTHER-

WEBBER'S NEW STATEMENTS AND THEORIES. Washington, July 2.-The Investigating Committee met at 10:30 o'clock this morning, Mr. Potter presiding. General Thomas C. Anderson, of the Louisi-ana Returning Board, was recalled and examined by the Chairman on points previously developed in his testi-

By Mr. Morrison-Did the Returning Board reject any poll where there was a Republican majority ! A .-I don't recollect. It think not, from looking at the list.

any poll where there was a heparanean angers.

I don't recollect. It think not, from looking at the list.

Q.—Can you remember now any actual violence at any poll in Louislana on the day of the election! A.—I do not know of any; but I heard there was something of that kind in my own parish.

Q.—Have you refreshed your memory, as requested when you were previously examined, as regards the difference in the vote given for Packard and the vote given for the Hayes electors! A.—I have. Packard had less votes by about 600 than two of the electors, and about 200 votes less than the third elector, and 400 or 500 more votes than five of the electors. The cause of this was that in one or two parishes the Equiphican theket had only the names of three electors upon it, and consequently several of the electors lost votes by that missiake. It was done by mistake, and in these parishes they fell behind.

Q.—After you had rejected certain pells how did Packard's majority compare with the majorities of the Hayes electors! A.—He had more votes than five electors and less than three.

the fact.
-Do you not know that no such protest attached to

By Mr. Cox.—Was your authority as messenger to convey the electoral voice of the State to Washington ever formally revoked? A.—No sit.

Q.—What authority would Governor Kellogg have to passet that appointment to any one else? A.—1 don't mow. The messenger came in my mans, and as representing me.

Q.—What, if anything, was held to excuse the actual attaching of the protest at the time and place of election? A.—Many of the Supervisors at the Court House thought it was not safe for them to make the protest at the time, as they probably would not be allowed to get away with it; not they left and came to New-Orieans and attrached the protest after they got there.

Q.—The Kenering Roard then held that if a man was a sufficient reason for not complying with the law in that respect? A.—Well, they gave that as a reason for not complying with the new forces are good if they were made in New-Orieans at a proper time.

public, were they f. A.—Yes, sir; a copy of them would be filed by the court.

Q.—These men who made protests returned to their homes afterward, did they not f. A.—Yes, sir; and some of them were killed. Mr. Webber was killed.

Q.—For signing the protest f. A.—It was so alleged.

Q.—For signing the protest f. A.—It was so alleged.

Q.—For signing the protest f. A.—It was so alleged.

Q.—For signing the protest f. A.—It was so alleged.

Q.—Out f. you know that he went back there, and was there some time before he was killed f. A.—I do not know that; but I presume he was.

Q.—The authority conferred upon you by the College of Electors was a personal trust to you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What authority had you then to transfer that trust to may body? f. A.—I don't know whether f. had any. I presume I had nome, but I suppose fr. a nam was taken sick and the Electoral College had dissolved and it was imponsiable for him to come, be could substitute some one is his place.

When you must to come, the action of the college in appointing you was exhausted, and there was no authority to mirast anybody che with the certificates? A.—Not to my knowledge.

With regard to the vacancy in the Returning Board, he witness testified that there was an effort to have it used by the Democrab, but that they named no suntiple person for the place.

By Mr. United. Proposition of the place of the proposition of the place.

ided in the State of Lemisiana, without having a repre-stative of the other party on the beard? A.—Well, r, we were not to blame. There had been a Democrat a toe board, and he resigned. We were a legal board,

on the board, and he resigned. We were a legal board, and we proceeded.

Q.—My opinion is that it was not a legal board without five members; but we will not discuss that. I want to know what reasons operated on you which made you decime filling the vacancy with a Democrat A.—The only reason I can give is that the Democrat suggested was not satisfactory to the board.

Q.—Did you excreanges to any one that it was not advisable to have a Democrat on the board I A.—No, sir, I did not; and I never heard any suggestion of that kind made by any member of the board.

By the Charman—If the protests were noised in New-Orieans by the supervisors after they reached there, you would not have known it if both the protest and the return were delivered to you in scaled envelopes I A.—No, sir; I heard that something of that kind was done, but I ever know of anything of that kind was done, but I ever know of anything of the kind personally.

By Mr. Hunton—In the final action of the board, when these votes were thrown out, was that action taken in secret, or was it public? A.—The board went into executive session when they acted on a parish, to give their final decision. There was no person in the room except the feturning Board and its officers.

THE "JENKS AFFIDAVIT" A PIECE OF FORGERY.

THE "JENKS AFFIDAVIT" A PIECE OF FORGERY. Captain Thomas H. Jenks, of Louisiana, was recalled and asked if he had seen the affidavit, as published this morning, purporting to have been signed by him, and morning, purporting to have been signed by him, and which was presented to the sub-committee in New, Orleans. He said: "Yes, sir, I have; and I desire to state that I never made any such affidavit as the one set forth there, or anything connected with such a subcasions to make an affidavit; the first time was about three days after he signed this protest in Mr. Pitkin's office. On that occasion he merely asked me to swear that he was intoxicated, and did not know what he signed and swore to before Judge Campbell. He atterward came to me in April or May and asked me to sign a paper similar to the one set forth in the affidavit."

Q.—Whore was that? A.—He approached me on one occasion in my house in regard to the matter, and afterward down town at the Custom House.

Q.—Has this affidavit or anything purporting to be such an affidavit ever been shown you? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you remember Mr. McMahon's showing you a fooded paper of which you saw only the signature? A.—Yes, sir; arm! I stated that it was not my signature. The witness was told that Mr. Seymour, the notary before whom the affidavit purports to have been taken, had been a witness before the committee. In reply he said he had met Mr. Seymour for the first time in the walting-room, and was introduced to him. Mr. Seymour did not recognize him, or claim to have met him before. The witness also said he had never gone before Mr. Seymour in New-Orreans to make affidavit to any paper whatever at any time.

G.—Describe the interview you had with Mr. Anderson asions to make an affidavit; the first time was about

mour in New-Orients to make amount to any paper whatever at any time view you had with Mr. Anderson at your house, when he asked you to sign the paper referred to by you. A.—I was lying on the nota in the parior, and he came in and read a document to tac, and asked me to sign it, and I refused to do so. Then my exact words to him were, "Do you take me for a d.—d. fool!" What was the substance of the document he then

Q.—What was the substance of the collect, it was some-read to you? A.—As near as I can recollect, it was some-thing similar to this affidavit which is set forth in the morning papers, and which I now testify I never swore morning papers, and which how the forwanting such to or signed.

Q.—What reasons did Anderson give for wanting such a paper? A.—He said he was about to make an open fight on the Administration for some position, and he was after Schator Matthews; and that he was going away, and desired this affidavit; this was probably in May, 1877.

At the request of Mr. Cox a telegraphic dispatch was such to New Orleans, requesting the sub-committee to

James E. Anderson, who was present during the testi-mony given by the last witness, obtained the permission of the committee to make the following statement in re-

of the committee to make the following statement in regard to it:

I left New-Orleans on the 17th of May. About 2 o'clock the same afternoon I met Captain Jenks on Cannist, and told him I was going to leave at 5 o'clock. He then saked me to use my influence when I got to Washington to get him a place. I told him it was about as much as I could do to get a place for myself, and in talking of the mater Captain Jenks said: "You know what we have done here together, and if it is properly represented to parties in Washington they will be obliged to give me a place. He said: "You know what we can swear to about the election in East Feliciana, and about your protest being forged; and if these facts are brought to their attention they will see the importance of Keeping the thing quiet." I said to him: "Hyou will make out a paper containing those facts, i will take it with me," We then went to the Custom House, and, at his dictation, wrote out that affidavit; and we then went to Mr. Seymon's office, where we tound several gentlemen with whom I was not acquainted, but Captain Jenks was,

ness began by giving a sketch of his political history, and then continued substantially as follows:

My opportunities for knowing the plans of the political leaders of the Republican party of the State and their purposes and expectations relative to the election of Nevember, 1876, were good. I was infinate with Kelogg and Packard, and almost every prominent Republican in the State, and was frequently consulted and trusted by them on party matters. *** They intended that the election of 1876, like preceding elections, should be controlled by securing the full registration and political words are the relation of the Republican vote, and such a manipulation of the Republican vote, and such a manipulation of the two in the returns of the Supervisors and the action of the Republican swould gnarantee the political vectory of the Republican party. East and West Felicians Parishes were, from the beginning considered by the Republicans so doubtful that the expediency of making an active canvass in them was questioned, and it was determined that on some pretence of other they should be abandoned and the election be allowed to zo Democratic, with the intention of having the Returning Board throw them out on the ground of intimidation. My brother and 1 protested against this course, and defeated it as far as publican in the State, and was frequently considered in trusted by them on party matters. * They intended it trusted by them on party matters. * They intended it that the election of 1876, like preceding elections, should be controlled by securing the full registration and poil of the Republicans of the such a manipulation of the vote in the returns of the such a manipulation of the vote in the returns of the such as would guarantee the political victory of the Republicans as would guarantee the political victory of the Republicans as would guarantee the political victory of the Republicans of the supplican party. East and West Folicians Parishes were, from the beginning, considered by the Republicans as doubtful that the expecilency of making an active canvass in them was questioned, and it was determined that on some pretence or other they should be abundoned and the election be allowed to vo Democratic, with the intention of having the Returning Board throw them out on the ground of intimidation. My brother and the election be allowed to vo Democratic, with the intention of having the Returning Board throw them out on the ground of intimidation. All professed as a full manipulation of the campaign of 1876, quiet and order prevalled, and the Domocratis decired and give a free, fair and peacestic election; they pursued a concellintory into of action. The Republicans of East and West Felicians had entirely recovered from the effects of violence heretolore referred to, but they were divised in counsel and democratized by the Republican. The disturbances and disorder were not political, or of such magnitude as to have materially affected the circuits. The disturbances and disorder were not political, or of such magnitude as to have materially affected the circuits. The disturbances and disorder were not political, or of such magnitude as to have materially affected the circuits. The disturbances and disorder were not political, or of such magnitude as to have materially affected the circuits. The disturbances and

supervisors from Caldwell, Nachitoenes and Morehouse Parishes received assurances that inducedifiem to fletheir protests.

Daring the progress of the count by the Returning Board it was discovered that the returns, as agreed upon by the Republican leaders, would ciect Packard and a majority of Republican is beach flotte, but would only secure the return of six Hayes electors. The excitation of parishes and precincts up to that date resulted in a loss to the Republican electors of about 1,230 votes, and to the Tiden electors a loss of about 7,250 votes, and to the Tiden electors a loss of about 7,250 votes, and to the Tiden electors a loss of about 1,230 votes, and to the Tiden electors a loss of about 1,250 votes, and to the About the 27th of November it was discovered that, too, in parishes where no protest had been made. " " About the 27th of November it was discovered that only six of the Hayes electors could be saved, and Kellogg on that day remarked to me, "We are, after all, beaten."

In regard to the agreement between James E. Anderson and D. A. Webber, I here state that I personnily know that such an agreement was entered into, and was substantially the same as has been presented. "In the Sherman report appears a purported affidavit from me as United States Supervisor, containing a somewhat aweering allegation of intumidation in the Parish of West Felicians. I declined, when requested to make an affidavit on this subject, to do so. This paper was subsequently prepared by B. B. Jesks, and without reading or examining it I s gned it I performed no duties as United States Supervisor, and should not have a united states Supervisor, and should not have signed the paper it I had previously read it. I did not awear to it, but the jurat was attached by the commissioner as a matter of form merely. I have no defence to make for my action except to say that it was done with a merely and the paper it is an open to the paper it is an op

out deliberation.

After the death of my brother his widow took charge of all his papers and hooks, and had them sent to her father's residence at Donaldsonville, and their contents were not examined until the Summer of 1877. The paper known as the Sherman letter was a subject of great mortification to Mrs. Webber and myself, and several times search was made for it for the purpose of deatroying it. Late in the Summer of 1877 I examined the papers, found the letter, and destroyed it. The same recisions that impelled us to seek for that letter for its destruction induced me to keep silent as to its discovery, as the best and easiest way to have the matter disappear from public notice. Mrs. Jonks visited my sister-in-law in the Summer of 1877, and urged her to hunt for the Sherman letter. Mrs. Yebber decided to do se, or to give her any information whatever. Acout the 27th of May she brought a letter from General Sheldon, offering to pay Mrs. Webber decided to do se, or to give her any information whatever. Acout the 27th of May she brought a letter from General Sheldon, offering to pay Mrs. Webber's expenses to New-Orleans and Washington in connection with the Sherman letter, and threatening, in case steedid not come, to have her arrested and forced to go. Mrs. Jenks and her husband have always called the paper the Sherman letter. * I have never heard it infimited, until she gave her testimony, that Mrs. Jenks was in any way connected with the authorship of the laster.

I saw the members of the McVeigh Commission in New-Orleans, and was informed that money had been used to secure the abandonment of the Packard Legislature by certain members therefor, I could tell something of the amounts paid in certain cases, but could not say who disbursed the money, or who supplied it. I had two conversations with General Hawley relative to the recognition of the Packard Legislature by certain members therefor, I could tell something of the amounts paid in certain cases, but could not say who disbursed the impression to my mi

THE WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED. During the course of the reading, Mr. Cox objected to certain statements contained therein on the ground that they were matters of argumentation, and said that the

statement was an ingenious one, which avoided telling ersonal knowledge.
Mr. Hunton suggested that that could be developed by

and after he had conversed with them about ten microses, the addavit was signed. His request to me was that when I got to Cincinnati I should show this after the Senator Matthews from Clusteria and the state of the state on the state of th

and Government.

Q.—Did you write the letter then for political effect!
A.—Yes, sir. We used to write many of these letters for political effect at that time.
Q.—Then you knew that Packard was fairly defeated!
A.—Yes, sir.

ew-Orleans.
The witness was then questioned by the chaltman in re-

incomer was not done by political enemies, but by personal sides.

Q.—You swear to the statement you have just made as being the true cause of your brother's death if A.—I do. These team were his personn enemies before.

Q.—How many times have you seen Secretary Shorman write f A.—I saw him write in the Caston House once or twice. He was there with Mr. Garfield, General Stoughton, Eugene Hade and others.

Q.—What was going on then in general? A.—Mr. Garfield, Mr. Hale, Mr. Stoughton, M. Sherman and others were sitting in different groups at table; in the Collector's rooms in the Caston House.

Q.—What was going in and out all the time.

Q.—Went you close to them? A.—I was right in with them. I was going in and out all the time.

Q.—Did you go around and look over their shoulders? A.—I went and talked with Secretary decrman and gead the writing be was making; all the Republican witnesses were taken in there to them, and it was in there that they had their conferences and raiked together; while I was there I saw Mr. Sherman write very distinctly; I looked at him a minute or two on that occasion; he told me to go and get my brother I. A. Weber and James E. Anderson. es E. Anderson. I you ever see Mr. Sherman write at any other

you ever see Mr. Shorman have.

I don't remember that I have.

the statement contained in your written aryon have seen secretary Shorman write, and handwriture, is based on these occurrences have related I A.—Yes, str.

THE NEW-ORLEANS INQUIRY. SEEKING FOR KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES-

ANDERSON PRONOUNCED UNTRUSTWORTHY. NEW-ORLEANS, July 2.-The Potter Sub-Committee resumed its investigation to-day. John Devonshire, vierk of the United States District Cours,

was sworn, and produced three scales envelopes, said to contain copies of the certificates of the electors. After examining the envelopes, the committee required the witness to open them. They contained (1) the first set of papers sent to Washington by the Republican electors, (2) those sent by the Conservative electors, and (3) those sent by the Republicans in place of the first, which were found defective. It is claimed by the Democrats that the signatures to the last set of returns by the Re-publicans are not genuine. The committee took charge of the documents. W. A. Strong, Secretary of State, was swore, and, by

W. A. Strong, Secretary of State, was swore, and, by order of the committee, he produced all the protests filed in his effice that were before the Returning Board relating to the election in November, 1876. A large number of affidavits were made before F. A. Woolfey, Clerk of the Circuit Court in this city, and bear date later than ten days after election, promised to return and complete the registration; Auderson returned to the parish three or four days before election, not in time to complete the registration. He would not believe any statement made by Anderson unless cortoborated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reed-In 1874 the vote of the parish was 2,500, and the Republican majority Soo. Anderson complained that he got no pay, and seemed anxions to trade. He wanted Nash's name put on the tieket for Congress.

auxious to trade. He wanted Nash's name but on the theck of Congress.

W. H. Seymour—recalled by Mr. Reed—Witness first knew Jenks in 1866; was a casual acquaintance: he and Anderson came to witness's office to attest the agreement; was certain he is the man who signed the statement; was certain he is the man who signed the statement with Anderson; witness was certain the paper shown him in Washington, known as the Anderson Nash agreement, was the one to which he affixed his juvar, and shat it was a double sheet originally. Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

TRIALS OF INDICTED LIQUOR DEALERS. Several of the indicted liquor dealers were on Judge Sutherland's calendar yesterday, charged with violation of the Excise law. Nellie Smith Bannard, of No 107 Chatham-st., was fined \$25. Hattle Jeviliurs, barkceper in the saloon of Frederick Burbeck, No. 231 Bovery, was fined \$40, and Burbeck himself was fined \$75. The fines were promptly baid. The ball in the case of John Murphy, of No. 1,328 Third-aver, Richard McCruden, of No. 506 Broadway; Louis & lat, of No. 319 Bowery, and Kari Kieln, No. 197 Bowery, was forfeited. Feirx Donnelly and John McCutty pended, by understood that this case is to be made a test case. Pleas of not guilty were also put in by James Smitvan and Andrew Earley, of Sixteenth-st. and Eighth-aver, Poter A. Twiston and Mary Miller, No. 19 Bowery; Courad Dorman and Lonn Housman, Pacific Garden, Bowery; Martin Dahlbender and Earnest Elke, Bowery; George Horman and Leopold A. Sein, of Fifth-st. and the Bowery; Henry Ball and Lena Bauch, Charles Westfield and F. K. Buckhardt, J. McEvoy and John McCroker. violation of the Excise law. Nellie Smith Bannard, of A PERFECT CASE ON EACH SIDE.

In the suit of Raymond S. Perrin against

Andrew Anderson, the defendant was arrested. The suit was brought for furniture which Perrin claimed, and said Anderson had concealed to avoid its seizure, Anderson applied to Judge Van Hoesen for his release. Anderson applied to Judge Van Hoesen for his release. He says that Perrin occupied rooms in his house with a woman surposed to be his wife, though he really had another wife; that soon after Perrin and the woman quarrelled, and to prevent her getting the furniture, he gave Anderson a bill of sale, signed by one Payson, for the furniture. The woman sued him for the furniture, but that sait was settled. Then, fluding the furniture an expensive inxury, he sold it.

Mr. Perrin, on the other hand, desies the implications of the defendant, and says that he took the rooms for a lady and her sister, but did not himself occupy the rooms. He asked the defendant to take charge of the property until he could sell it, and gave him the bill of sale to enable him to do so, Anderson promising to give back a mortange, but not fulfilling his promise. Judge Van Hoesen finds that each of them makes a perfect case for himself, and refers the matter to a referee to find where the truth lies.

and articles of clothing. They were arraigned yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions. Barnard Dunn, Lawrence Delaney and John McCann elected to be tried separately from the others. Their story was that all six drank too much, and that the three laid down under a tree and fell asleep and knew nething of the proceedings of the other three, Dunn was acquitted; the others were sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

CIVIL NOTES.

John Linsky obtained from the Suprema Court in Brooklyn yesterday, an order directing the County Treasurer to show cause why Mr. Linsky should not receive his salary for the entire mouth of May as Commissioner of Jurors. Judge Lawrence, in Common Pleas, Special

Term, granted yesterday a decree of divorce to Jean Victor Bailleul from his wife, Desirée Claudine Bailleul. The husband says he married the defendant in December, 1850, but recently she has abandoned him for the society of one Adolph Bischoff.

The case of Mary E. Overin, the woman said to have committed bigamy in marrying Henry C. Overin, one of the cierks in the Tax Commissioner's of fice, was before Judge Daniels yesterday on habeas cor-

The Kings County Supervisors on Monday directed the payment of William A. Mudeli's bfil of \$4,500 for drawing plans for a new jail which it was. proposed to build has year. Yesterday the Taxpayers Association obtained from Judge Reynolds in the Chy Court an injunction restraining Mr. Mudell from receiving and County Treasurer Gardiner from paying the amount of the bill. An order to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent is returnable on July 9.

DECISIONS-JULY 2.

DECISIONS—JULY 2.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Donohue,—
Green agt. Lee.—Order signed—I have some doubts as to the
orm of the order, and if plaintilf feels aggrieved, there will be
tay on appeal, if taken. Nathan act. Westzälder; Berkshirs
woolen Company act. Juilliand.—Orders granted. Knapp agt.
juilgg: In the matter of Valentine; Arens, etc., agt. Leonind.—Granten.

rd.—Granted.
By Judge Daniels.—Emerant Industrial Saving: Bank agt.
By Judge Daniels.—Granted. Pation agt. Little.—Motion dobed, with \$10 costs of opposing. Annidown agt. Goodecke.—
order directed making plaintiff an additional allowance of
osts in the amount of \$50, without costs of this motion.
Superial Term.—By Judge Van Vorst.—Shaw agt. Niles et al.—

Special Term—ByJudge Van Vorat—Shaw agt. Shee et al.—
Doctre signed.

Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Freedman.
—Phine agt. O'calingham et al.—O'rder denying motion for a
new trial. Briggs act. Myers—O'rder genired. In the motier of
schnedder, etc.—O'rder appointing Alfred Erbe, esc., Edward
D. Simpson and James C. Gulick, esc., a committee to inquire,
etc. Caskie agt. Hockman et al.—Commission ordered. Bouglass et al. agt. the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.—
Judgment signed. McDonaid agt. Schlamp et al.—O'rier of
cliscontinuance. Armstrong agt. Shatner.—O'rier granting
defendant leave to appear and answer, etc. Fredorick agt.
Hubstein et al.—O'rder granted. Agute agt. Denny: Weber
agt. Gerich; McMahou agt. Weish; Brooks agt. McGowan;
Jaster agt. Steinhardt; Volkman agt. Feldman; McMahon
agt. Walsh; same agt. sames; Randd agt. Glassloy; Newhall
agt. Apploton.—O'rders granted.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge Larremore—Ellinger agt. Sees.—Judgment o'rdered for the plain-

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBRUS—Dunicle, J.—Calendar called til a.m.—Nos. 16, 34 and 38. Call begins at No. 44. GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until July 30.

Clia m.—Not. 10, 34 and 35. Can seem as 24. General Tells.—Adjourned until July 30. Serolad Tells.—Adjourned until Satorilay next at 10 a. m. CRECUT.—Palms I, II and LIL.—Adjourned for the term.—SUFSERS OF CULT.—GENERAL TREM.—Adjourned also die. SPECIAL TREM.—Freedman, J.—Court open at 12 m. No day PRIAL TERM-PARTS I, II and III .- Adjourned for the term. DEMOS FIEAR-GENERAL TIEMS—Adjourned sine dis. QUITY TEEK.—Adjourned for the term. AMDEES—Larcemore, J.—Court opens at 11 a.m. No day

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CITY OF NEW YORK, TUESDAY, July 23, 5 p. m.

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TUESDAY, July 30, 5 p. m.

MONTANA TUESDAY, July 30, 5 p. m.

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ROBBERY AFTER DRINKING HEAVILY. Six young men went to Barretta's Point, in Morrisania, June 19, and lauded. Mrs. Barbara Herring says they went to her house, stole a bed, bedding